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ABSTRACT

Documents pertaining to migrant and seasonal farmworker health comprise this bibliography of over 300 entries, nearly 100 of them annotated. The purpose of the bibliography is to provide health groups within the National Association of Farmworker Organizations with literature which may guide further research related to the provision of health care for farmworkers and their dependents. Entries, the majority dating from the mid and early 1970's, cover a wide range of health-related topics including occupational hazards and diseases, health insurance, employment statistics, census figures, and demographic data for the farmworker population. Entries deal with local, state, and federal issues and include the health problems of specific subgroups of the farmworker population, e.g., children, Mexican Americans, American Indians. Selected documents from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Commerce are included among the annotated entries. (JH)

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FARMWORKER HEALTH-
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October 1978

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INTRODUCTION

The National Association of Farmworker Organizations is a National Coalition of Farmworker governed, community-based organizations committed to advocating for the protection of the Civil and labor rights, and for the development of activities and programs for the benefit of migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their organizations.

The purpose of a Migrant Health Bibliography is to provide Farmworker Health Groups with selected literature and research studies that depict the health condidtions of the Farmworker populations of the U.S. NAFO's Health Staff is currently doing a research study to determine the feasibility of a National Health Insurance for farmworkers and their dependents.

It was in 1962 that National attention was focused on the plight of the American Migrant Agricultural workers who rarely remained in an area long enough to identify local Health resources to solve their problems. At the same time, they were more often than not forced to live under conditions that presented serious danger to personal and public health.

To point out some statistics on farmworkers health problems, in particular, a study cited in Senate Report #39-1137 of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on The Health Services Act of 1974, pg. 22, shows that the infant mortality rate for migrant farmworkers is 25 percent higher than the national average; mortality rate for tuberculos and other infectious disease among migrants is 2.5 times the national rate, and for influenza and pneumonia, the rate is 20 percent higher for migrants than it is for the nation as a whole, while migrants

births occur outside of hospitals at a rate of 9 times higher than the national rate, male's life expectancy of 49 years to the national average of 72. Exposure to pesticides, children infested with parasites, worms or being largely anemic, are some major health concerns that have received little attention.

Other unique problems of farmworkers are such that special programs are needed to ensure preventive medical attention is received, as well as proper curative and follow-up treatment.

Examples of problems unique to farmworkers are:

- exclusive from a lack of full participation in medicaid;
- inconvenient clinic hours;
- lack of proper resources for private treatment and hospital care;
- lack of economical group insurance plans;
- lack of continuous health care;
- difficulties of receiving "in stream" assistance;
- cultural and language communication barriers between providers and farmworkers;
- insensitivity and discrimination.

In addition to the above, farmworkers are also subjected to the problems inherent in a rural community, e.g., shortage of health providers; lack of medical facilities and equipment, lack of health education; inequitable reimbursement for medical services by medicaid and a shortage of health resources, just to name a few.

References are arranged by author and subject alphabetically. The references listed in the bibliography are by no means definitive nor are they meant to be, but they represent many of the old and current publications which may be used as guides for further research.

I would like to thank the NAFO health staff for information.

I hope that this bibliography can be of some help to you, and any questions or suggestions needed concerning the bibliography are appreciated. This bibliography will continue to be revised.

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Sponsored by the Community Services Administration

(Part II, includes an annotated bibliography of reports, studies and surveys received from organizations, and Federal Departments To The National Association of Farmworker Organizations.)

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Cathy Dennis
June 22, 1978

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1. "In compliments to the method of study, there exists no reliable data regarding the target population, i.e. the eligible population, on which planning or programmatic efforts can be based".
2. "There exist no reliable data on the service population".
3. "There exist little or no coordination and cooperation between the three principal programs servicing migrant and seasonal farm laborers". Principle Programs serving farmworkers:
   a) Department of Health, Education and Welfare which include the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Title I - Migrants; Migrant Health; and Migrant Day Care;
   b) Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, Title III, is funded by the Department of Labor (DOL) with HEW Coordinator.

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To these participants State of Florida, Division of Health, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Florida, Inc., Palm Beach County Department, Rural Improvement Council, Inc. and the East Coast Migrant Project, H.W.W. presented the challenge "provide comprehensive health Care to an enrolled group of migratory workers through insurance type mechanism".

V. Summary Penn. Farm Labor Plan, Pennsylvania Farm Labor Project, Community Relations Division, American Friends Service Committee, February 1976. See No. F XVIII

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2. To determine the factors contributing to the wide discrepancy in MSFW population estimates reported by federal data sources.
3. To present MSFW population data (based on refinements of current data) which more accurately estimate the numbers of federal programs assistance.
4. Examine and compare the criteria used by federal programs to define MSFW's in order to determine the effect of definitional variations on MFSW population estimates.

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"The issues of the report states the unequal protection afforded under the laws of the U.S. and the laws of the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania. The Mushroom Workers, who are almost all Spanish Speaking are among the lowest paid, worst-housed, and most medically improvished groups in these States.

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XVIII. Summary Pennsylvania Farm Labor Plan, as Prepared for the Department of Community Affairs and the Interdepartmental Council on Seasonal Farmworkers, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Pennsylvania Farm Labor Project Community Relations Division, American Friends Service Committee, February 1976.

Some of the Objectives presented by this plan are:

1. To enable seasonal farmworkers to participate fully in decisions that affect their lives and to enjoy their fully rights as citizens;
2. To protect their legal rights;
3. To improve their conditions of employment;
4. To improve their housing;
5. To deliver needed health, educational, training and social servives.

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Relatively few camps were found to have paint containing more than 1% lead. This was marked contrast to findings in surveys of housing in lower socio-economic urban areas of New York State.

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XXV. Emerson, Robert D., Migration and the Cost of Unemployment Insurance Protection for Agricultural Workers. Agricultural Experiment Stations, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville.

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The objective of this report is to present estimates of the extent and cost of unemployment insurance cost of unemployment insurance coverage for agricultural employment under a variety in alternative coverage provisions.

I. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

A. 1973 Migrant Health Program Target Population Estimates

Health Services Administration
Bureau of Community Health Services
Migrant Health Program

May 1975

This study provides current local, state, regional and national estimates of the number of seasonal migratory and nonmigratory farmworkers and family members.

The procedures to obtain the county-by-county data and to convert these to State, regional, and national estimates are described in full in Section G(3), "Procedures for Building Estimates," In essence, the Procedures consisted of three main phases:
(a) updating on a county-by-county basis the state and national peak estimates of the migrant population;
(b) providing data on nonmigrant seasonal farmworkers in migrant impact counties at the time of peak migrant labor influx.

A comparison of the program's 1968-69 findings with those for 1973 show a migrant work load of 1.2 million in the earlier year compared with 1.1 million at present (during this report), measuring the total national estimates in both cases by summrizing up the county-by-county migrant population data at the peak. Adjusting the migrant workload figure to eliminate multiple counting of individuals resulting from their mobility gives an unduplicated estimate of about 1.7 million, including workers and dependents, at the time of this report.

B. Health - United States 1976-1977

U.S. Dept. of HEW - Public Health Service
Health Resources Administration
Publication No. (HRA) 77-1232

This report was developed by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to the President and the Congress of the United States. The report is the second in the series mandated by Public law 93-353 the Health Services Research, Health Statistic, and Medical Libraries Act of 1974.

This report is divided into two parts. Part A is devoted to a specific population, the elderly. People 65 years and over, as a group, are such to high rates of illness and disability; they use health care services at a higher rate than any other age group.

Also, another chapter deals with sepcific disease, hypertension, geographic variations in health and heal care resources within the United States. Part B tables of mortality rates, utilization rates, and manpower and facility levels by degree of urbanization which supplement this chapter on geographic variation. There are many tables where age is a variable: these supplement the chapter on the elderly. Other tables show updated or newly available data on a wide variety of other topics.

C. Health United States 1976-1977 Chartbook

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 77-1233

This book shows expenditures for Health are increasing - to more than $139 billion in fiscal year 1976 and where the money goes. It shows both the increase in life expectancy already achieved in this country and the additional production years that would be gained with greater reduction in rates of deaths from such common killers or heart disease and accidents. The chart book tells us some of those habits - for example, how much and at what ages we drink and smoke. It documents the extent of controllable disease such as hypertension and gonorrhea in our people. It shows how use of medical services changes with age. The relationship between utilization and distribution across the country of physicians dentists, and hospitals is also reported. The report and chart book that is most relevant to health policy deliberations.

D. Promoting Community Health

Section I - of this publication describes some of the ways the programs of the Bureau of Community Health Services deliver Health care to these special groups in order to promote health in the total community. Activities of the National Health Services Corps. are also highlighted.

Section II - describes some of the trends such as spiraling

health costs and increased use of alcohol by adolescent. Current status of some problem areas such as infant mortality and expenditures for health care are depicted in chart form.

Section III - describes program developments in response to those problems, or as required by new legislation such as the Professional Standards Review Organizations Act or the Sudden Infant Death Syndrom Act.

Section IV - lists the grants supported health service delivery programs of the Bureau.

E. Advance Data from Vital & Health Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics
Public Health Service, No. 15, December 14, 1977

National Ambultory Medical Care Survey of Visits to General and Family Practitioners, January - December 1975.

According to data collected in the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), an estimated 234,660,000 visits were made to the offices of general and family practitioners (GFP's) during calendar year 1975. These visits accounted for over 41 percent of the estimated 567.6 million visits made to all office based physicians in 1975.

The NAMCS is a sample survey designed to explore the provision and utilization of ambulatory care in the physician's office - the settling where most Americans seek health care. The survey is conducted yearly over the coterninous United States by the Division of Health Resources Utilization Statistic of the National Center for Health Statistic. The Survey sample is selected from doctors of medicine and osteopathy who are engaged in office based, patient care practice. In its current scope, the NAMCS excludes physicians practicing in Alaska and Hawaii, physicians whose speciality is anesthesiology, pathology, or radiology, and physicians in Government service.

F. HEW- Public Health Service, National Center for Health Center for Health Statistics.

Monthly Vital Statistics Report Provisional Statistic: Annual Summary for the U.S. 1976 Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces.

The provisional vital statistics reported here monthly have been summarized for the year. These preliminary totals show more births, deaths, and divorces and fewer marriages in 1976 than in 1975. During 1976 the number of births in the U.S. rose slightly while the birth rate and the fertility rate continued to decline. There were an estimated 3,165,000 live births, about 1 percent more than the final number for 1975. Also, in 1976 an estimated 1,912,000 deaths occured in the U.S. and the major causes of death is diseases of heart at 338.6 death rate, when all cause of death rates was 890.8 in 1976. The percent of total deaths of all causes 100.0 and disease of heart is 38.0 percent of total deaths.

G. U.S. DHEW - Public Health Service, Health Service and Mental Health Administration. Vital and Health Statistics Series 14 - number 4. Inpatient Health Facilities as Reported from the 1967 MFI Survey.

This report includes statistics about nursing homes, hospitals and other kinds of inpatient health facilities include numbers of institutions, beds, and employees, as well as types of ownership geographic distributions, and comparisons with other surveys. Based on data collected furing the period July - September 1967.

H. VHS - Series 14 - Number 4 & 6 - Inpatient Health Facilities as Reported from the 1967 MFI Survey.

VHS - Series 14 - number 8 - Optometrists Employed in Health Services U.S. -1968. In this report statistics are presented for both active and inactive optometrists by demographic characteristics, education and training, and general exposition of professional activities. Data is based on information obtained from the National Vision and Eye Care Manpower Surveys conducted in 1968 and 1969 and from a mail survey of all optometrists conducted between September and December 1968.

J. VHS- Series 14 - Number 13 - Optometric Manpower: Characteristics of Optometric Practic U.S. - 1968

From information collected in a National Survey of Optometrists conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics are presented describing features of Optometric practice in the United States in 1968. These features include the form and composition of practice arrangements, primary and secondary activities of the practitioners, the range of services that practitioners provided and the numbers and types of supplementary personnel that the optometrist used to assist him in his practice.

K. VHS - Series 14 - number 14 - Characteristic of Patients Treated by Podiatrists U.S. 1970

This report shows information collected in a National survey of podiatrists conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics are presented on patients treated by podiatrists in the Course of 1 week. Patients are statistically described in terms of their sex, and geographic distribution and by selected professional characteristics of the podiatrists who treated them by the clinical setting where they were treated, e.q., private office, nursing home, patient's home, hospital, or non-hospital clinic.

L. VHS - Series 14 - number 15 - An Inventory of Family Planning Service Sites: Institutional Characteristics United States - 1974.

From information collected in the first annual survey of all facilities included in the National Inventory of Family Planning Services, statistics are presented on demographic and institutional characteristics of service sites which render medical and non-medical family planning services. The family planning service site is described in terms of its geographic and physical location, the agency or project responsible for its operation, its funding source, its primary purpose, the length of time it has been operational, the medical and ancillary services it performed, and the contraceptive methods that it provided.

M. VHS - Series 14 - Number 17 - Nursing Home in the United States: 1973-74 - National Nursing Home Survey

This report includes statistic on nursing homes by original purpose of building, admission policy, certification status, cost per resident day, attending physicians, type of supervising staff, rehabilitation services, waiting lists, training programs, room capacity, and bed capacity. Based on data collected in the 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey.

II. Department of Agriculture

A. Social Economic Characteristic of the Spanish Origin Hired Farm Working Force, 1973, Leslie W. Smith, Economic Research Service

This report compares the socioeconomic characteristics of Spanish - Origin farm wageworkers with those of either ethnic groups (Angelo, Blacks and other). Data are from special questions on the Annual Hired Farm Workers Survey December 1973. Includes three charts and 13 tables showing distribution of all three groups by age, sex, region, household status, education attainment, migratory status, employment, and earning, 1973.

B. The Hired Farm Working Force of 1972-75 A Statistical Report. Economic Research Service, USDA, Report No.'s 239, 265, 297, 355

This is an Annual Report on the size, composition, employment experience, and earning of the years 1972-75 hired farm working force. Data was collected in an annual supplement to the December 1975 current population survey.

Narrative highlights with seven charts, 13 tables with "Selecte Characteristics" including most or all of the following: Race (Wh Black, & other), age, sex, earnings, duration of wagework, chief activities (farm or nonfarmworker, unemployed, not in labor force) region and farm-nonfarm residence, and migratory status. Characte istics are often grouped to form different cross-tabulations.

C. Households Eligible for a National Farmworker Program Under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. Economic Research Service, USDA, Report No. 324

This report is on the number of seasonal farm workers and their dependents, by income, race, Spanish-American origin, and eligibility for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) farmworker program, 1973. Program provides manpower and other services for seasonal, agriculture-dependent, low income workers. Data is based on the annual Hired Farmworkers Force Survey, conducted as part of the December 1973 Current Population Survey, also gives a narrative report with six summary tables, 12 detailed tables showing number of households, farmworkers, and dependents, total, agriculturally dependent, and eligible for CETA; by region, income, ethnic group (Anglo, Black and Others, Spanish-American), and migratory or nonmigratory status.

D. Occupational & Non-occupational Fatalities on U.S. Farms ERS - USDA Report No. 356

This report was done by Conrad Fritech, Analysis of Data on Accidental deaths on farm land and in and around farm buildings, selected years 1954-74, in order to identify and measure the rate of work - related fatalities, by cause. Traffic and farm home accidents are excluded contents include NCHS data, with eight tables showing number of fatalities, by cause (machinery, drowning, fire-arms, falls, electricity, and poisoning), and by region, age, and month.

Occupational fatalities, with three tables for 1963-64 and 1969-71, showing percentage of fatalities probably non-work-related; and minimum and maximum number and rate of fatalities that are work related. Also, includes one table showing farm labor force, by non-farm and farm residence, 1960-74.

E. Income of Farm Wage Worker Households in 1971 - U.S. Agriculture - ERS Report No. 251

This report indicates the relative well-being among the three classes of farm wageworker households, based on a comparison of family income and number of household members. This report considers family income, the proportion of households with depend-

ent children, and the number of members in the households. In addition, this report evaluates the households relative dependence on agriculture for members' employment and income. This independence is shown by indicating the household relationship of the person (head, wife, dependent, or other person over 18) employed in farmwork and the duration of his or her employment at farmwork and the income earned from it.

F. Selected Farm Wageworker Households and National Farmworker Programs; Manpower Studies, Economic Development Division, Economic Research S rvice, U.S.D.A.

This report shows the majoritory status, racial and ethnic composition, and members' earnings for farm wageworker households eligible for National farmworker programs in 1973. In addition, the report compares those eligible for National farmworker programs with other type of seasonal farm wageworker households and their members.

G. Farm Labor - ESCS, USDA - February 23, 1978

This report is based on multiple frame enumerative probability surveys. Two sampling frames are utilized, a list frame and on area frame. It consists of employers of Agricultural Labor, but does not include such employers. The relative standard error of the estimate of hired farmworkers during the period January 8-14, 1978 is 2.7 percent at the National level. In terms of numbers, the standard error is 20,868 of a total of 764, 300 hired workers. This report includes hours worked per worker by state and region, farm operator, unpaid, family members, all family, hired workers. Annually work on farms, farmwage rates by method of pay, farm wage rate by method of work, Hired Field and Livestock workers on Farms, and annual average wage rate for field and livestock workers, for workers paid by hour receiving cash wage only and for all hired farm worker, 1975-77.

H. Economic Development Division, ERS-USDA Regional and Residential Variation. In Medicare and Medicaid Reimbursement.

This report examines residential and geographic variations in coverage and benefits under medicare and medicaid. The two pro-

grams were developed to reduce finanical barriers to medical care and provide quality health care services for the elderly and low-income groups. This report also, brings together findings of analysis that focus on residential and geographic variations in coverage and benefits under medicare and medicaid. Regional and metrcpolitan - nonmetropolitan differences are of specific concern.

I. Factors Influencing Occupational and Non-Occupational Farm Injuries, Illness and Fatalities

This paper provides an analysis of fatal accidents occuring to farm family members and to the hired labor force. Criteria are developed for estimating occupational and non-occupational farm fatalities and the level of non-fatal accidents occuring to hired workers in 1973 and 1974 is compared by states. The report shows farm fatalities totaled 1,769 in 1973, including fatalities resulting from both occupational and non-occupationally related farm activities. Accidents occuring in the home occurred in 1973 than in 1960, but the rate per 100,000 farm residents and workers increased slightly from 14.2 to 16.2. Gradual increases in fatality rates had been registered up to 19.67 after which a declining trend developed through 1972.

J. Physician Fee Variation and Reimbursement in California and Georgia. James R. Canturell, EDD, ERS, USDA Paper No. 7803.

This paper describes physician fee patterns and then uses fee data to test the significance of specialty and geographic variation in physician fees.

This paper attempted to describe levels and variations in physician fees in California and Georgia. To test the significance of observed differences between general practitioner and specialist mean fees; to discuss the characteristics of reimbursement areas employed by California and Georgia[1/] and Medicare Part B carries[2/] also to test the effects of low physician fees in rural areas on

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1/ California and Georgia were chosen because they provide a useful contrast in the summer of reimbursement areas within each state.

2/ Medicare Part B (Supplement Medical Insurance) carrier is an agency or organization (perhaps a Blue Shield Plan or commercial health insurer) which has contracted to administer various aspects of the program, including claims payme

on the availability of physician services in those areas.

III. Department of Interior - is the principal conservation agency of the Federal Government responsible for developing and carrying out better ways to manage our natural resources.

It deals with a broad diversity of elements that constitute basic strengths in our national effort: People and their asperations, land and water energy and minerals, fish and wildlife and park and recreation areas. It is vitally concerned with the wise use of all the nation's natural resources. The Department of the Interior is comprised of six basic organizational units. Within the larger units are a number of bureaus and offices that vary in size from a few to thousands of people working from many offices and locations. One of those units: A. Bureau of Indian Affairs: Human Resources, is requisite to protect the rights of Indian tribes and, together with the tribes, see that tribal resources are prudenty developed to enhance their volve. Another role of the Bureau is to provide services and programs of the kind normally provided by a local government on reservations, including social services, road maintenance, housing, education, business enterprises, and law enforcement.

IV. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - U.S. Department of Agriculture

The current population report: Farm Population of the United States, 1975. From this report details on economic and social status of the population of the U.S. In the economic area, it is the only source of estimate of total employment and unemployment and provides, as well, information on the personal characteristics of the labor force.

A. Population Characteristic: Persons of Spanish Origin In the United States, March 1975. (Advance Report)

This report is to identify persons of Spanish origin. It produced advanced data, collected in the March 1975 current population survey, on a variety of social, economic, and demographic character-

istics of persons of Spanish origin. Such characteristic as age, sex, marital status, education attainment major occupation, family income, and low income status are presented for persons who identified themselves as being of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish origin.

B. A Summary Description of the Sources and Methods Used In Estimating County Personal Income 1969-74; US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis July 1976.

This report shows total per-capitol income by major industry and place of work. This report describes 673 medical critical Health Manpower Shortage Areas listed by the Federal Register for February 25, 1975, in terms of the Comprehensive Health Planning areas where they are located. It shows how the rural Health Initiative Program is designed to cope with the shortage problem and how this program is related to the work of the Health Service Agencies that are succeeding the Comprehensive Health Planning Councils under the new health planning law.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Families of the Field, Their Food and Their Health: Report of Florida Migrant Nutrition Project. Division of Health, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, State of Florida, Monograph Series Number 13, Jacksonville, Florida, 1973.

Objectives of Study:

1. To determine the nutritional status of a selected population of migrant agricultural workers and their families identifying the prevalence, kind and severity of malnutrition and related health problems;

2. To design, apply, and evaluate the intervention program to correct the major food and nutrition problems identified.

This is a study of the nutritional status of the Families of Seasonal Agricultural workers.

The Working and Living Conditions of Mushroom Workers, July 1977. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.

"This issue of the report states the unequal protection afforded under the laws of the U.S. and the laws of the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania. The mushroom workers, who are almost all Spanish speaking, are among the lowest-paid, worst-housed, and most medically impoverished groups in these states.

GMENAC STAFF PAPERS: Social and Psychological Characteristics in Medical Speciality and Geographic Decisions, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Resources Administration. (Prepared for the Graduate Medical Education National Advisory Committee) March 30, 1978.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss what is known about predicting the relationship between noncognitive data, i.e., sociodemographic and personal characteristics of individuals, and choices of medical speciality and geographic location.

The Age Discrimination Study: A Report of The United States Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C. December 1977.

The purpose of the Age Discrimination Act is to prohibit "unreasonable discrimination" based on age in the delivery of services and benefits supported with Federal Funds. The Act provides that effective January 1979, and subject to express limitations:

> . . . . no person in the United States shall, on the basis of age, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity receiving Federal Financial Assistance.

The States of Civil Rights: 1977, A Report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, February 1978. Washington, D.C. December 1977.

This second series of Annual Commission report on the state of civil rights in the United States. These reports are intended to provide the President, Congress, and the American people with the Commissions views on the most significant civil and women's rights events and developments during the proceeding year.

Each report reviews executive, legislative, and judicial actions, and other developments, favorable and unfavorable, that the Commission considers critical to the national goals of eliminating discrimination and enhancing equal opportunity for all Americans in Fundamental aspects of our national life.

NIOSH, Proceedings of Clinic Based Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Small Businesses, U.S. Department of HEW, Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

The goal of this seminar/workshop was to develop a mechanism for delivering occupational Health Services to small business employees.

National Occupational Hazard Survey Manual-Volume I, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service Center for Disease Control, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Hazard.

The National Occupational Hazard Survey (NOHS) is a two-year study intended to describe the health and safety conditions in the American work environment and, more specifically, to determine the extent of worker exposure to chemical and physical agents. The sample of business in the survey was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and contain approximately 5,000 establishments in 67 metropolitan areas throughout the United States. This sample represents all non-agricultural business covered under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

National Occupational Hazard Survey, Data Editing and Data Base Development, Volume II, U.S. Department of HEW, Public Health Service Center for Disease Control, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Volume II, Data Editing and Data Base Development - documents the Survey in sufficient detailed to provide insight into its magnitude, the problems encountered and their resolution and the capabilities and limitations of the data and the associated base management system.

Occupational Safety and Health Symposia 1976, U.S. Dept. of HEW, Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

An important objective of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health is the coordination of delivery of occupational health care with general health care in the United States.

NIOSH Research Report "Ocular Ultraviolet Effects from 295 nm to 400 nm in the Rabbit Eye, U.S. Dept. of HEW, Public Health Service Center, for Disease Control, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

The purpose of this research was to established the effects of ultraviolet (MV) radiation on the eye in the 295nm to 400nm wavelength range and to provide data from which protective criteria and effective standards may be established.

Health Care Needs of Hispanic Population in Dane Doge, and Jefferson Counties. Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Extension, Dane County Mental Health Center, Madison, Wisconsin, June , 1977.

The purpose of this report/survey was focused on the health needs of permanent, year-round residents of the Hispanic Community in South Central Wisconsin. The survey was done in the late fall and winter of 1976, when migrants would be in the area. Another survey will be done in the future.

Porteous, Sandra M., M.A. Migrant Child Welfare: A Review of the Literature and Legislation, InterAmerica Research Associates, Washington, D.C., March 1977.

The purpose of this review is to synthesize all available materials on the issues affecting migrant child Welfare, and it will serve as a background for other aspects of the study.

State of New Jersey: Movement Patterns of New Jersey Migrant Students, D.A. Lewis Associates, Inc., January, 1975.

The purpose of this study is to identify the inter-state and intra-state patterns of migrant students participating in the ESEA Title I, Migrant Education projects in the State of New Jersey.

McCracken, R.D., Ph.D.; Sabin, J.N., M.A. and Staff of the Colorado Migrant Council; La Vida de los Campesinos: Characteristics of Farmworkers for Colorado - 1975, Rural Associates Press, Denver, Colorado, 80203.

This publication, the Colorado Migrant Council (CMC) has attempted to provide data on the needs and characteristic of farmworkers in Colorado.

A Statistical Profile: 4344 Migrant Families in South Texas/March 1974, National Migrant Information Clearinghouse, Juarez-Lincoln Center.

This survey was conduced March 1974, to determine whether or not the anticipated gasoline shortages affected the plans of South Texas Migrant Farmworkers to travel up North.

Del Norte County Labor Market Newsletter, State of California-Health & Welfare Agency, Employment Development Department, Employment Data and Research, December 1975. (Issued Quarterly)

Proceedings For the National Conference of Handicapped Migratory Agricultural Worker Projects, San Antonio, Texas, May 19-21, 1976.

The purpose of this Conference was to enable State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, other agencies and individuals to have, resource materials relating the experiences of projects focused on the rehabilitation of migratory workers in different sections of the Nation.

Evaluation of the California Unemployment Fund: A Report of the Actuaries for the Calendar Year 1974 by Milliman & Robertson, Inc.

A Descriptive Analysis of Arizona Day Care Programs for Migrant Children, Review of Federal, State, and Local Day Care Regulations, Research Services, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland, March 1976.

The purpose of this report is:

1. To provide those individuals and groups interested in establishing child development centers for Migrant Children and overview of the various programs now serving migrant children.

2. To provide a detailed view of the present day care requirements which one must follow in order to obtain Day Care license.

3. To provide a detailed analysis of Title XX (supercedes Title IV-A and B of Social Security Act) in order to provide day care provides an overview of the act and to assist in their understanding of how the act may benefit their particular situation.

County Labor Market Surveys 1971-1972, State of California Health & Welfare Agency, Dept. of Human Resources Development, Division of Employment Data & Research, Sacramento, California.

This document contains basic descriptive data for each of California's 58 countries. This includes population data by race or ethnic group and with a male and female breakdown. Labor market trends by industry for 1971-1972 are listed and analyzed. In addition significant community characteristics, such as transportation facilities, geography, etc., are described and highlighted.

Fresno County Labor Supply and Demand, October - December 1977. Employment Development Dept., Employment Data and Research, Central Area LMI Group, Fresno, California.

This series of quarterly publications has been designed to summarize the labor market situation of significant occupations for current quarter in Fresno County.

California Unemployment Insurance Reporting Units by Size, Industry and County, July - September 1976.

This report is intended to present the characteristic of reporting units by size and industry for the State and by size of all counties. The tabular data on reporting units, employment, and payrolls in this report were compiled from the contribution returns submitted by employers under the Unemployment Insurance provisions of the California Unemployment Insurance Code.

This report, California Unemployment Insurance, Insurance Reporting Units, by size, Industry, and County, is comparable to a previous report titled, California Reporting Units by size and Industry.

Secretariat for Spanish Speaking, The Migrant Farmworker, National Conference of Catholic Bishops/United States Catholic Conference, Washington, D.C., April 1976.

The purpose of this module and of the discussion drawn from it is not merely to learn facts about farmworkers, but rather:

- to think about the implications of the basic facts of migrant life;
- to relate facts to facts and implications to implications;
- to group the differences . . . and the importance of the differences ... in point of view, preceptions, analyses, and goals of each of the segments (Agricultural, industrial, social, political and economic life) as they impinge upon and affect the form and substance of the institution of migrancy;
- to consider the impact of the migrant farmworkers on agricluture and industry on other aspects of our national life.

Cortes, Michael, MSW, Handicapped Migrant Farmworkers, U.S. Dept. of HEW, Office of Human Development, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Interstate Research Associates, Washington, D.C., December 31, 1974.

This study surveyed the vocational rehabilitation needs of the migratory and seasonal farm worker population in the U.S. A national plan to meet those needs was developed, in co-operation with designated states agencies. It presents information about handicapped migratory

workers and seasonal farmworkers, including incidence of disabilities, outlines a plan for a service delivery system and purposes policy considerations and recommendations. It also, will assist in the development of, or effective utilization of vocational rehabilitation services for handicapped migrant workers.

Robert F. Kennedy Farmworkers Medical Plan

The Robert F. Kennedy Farmworkers Medical Plan is a Plan to provide farm workers and their dependents a program of medical, dental, hospital and other health care and life insurance benefits.

Villemez, Wayne J. Migrant Farmworkers in Broward County, Florida; Broward County Health Department.

The primary purpose of the study reported here was to provide an accurate count of migrant and seasonal farmworkers in Broward County, Florida. A secondary goal was to gather information on household and health-related characteristics of migrant and seasonal farmworkers in the county.

Preliminary Report Domestic Council Committee on Illegal Aliens, December 1976.

This preliminary report provides an overview of the policy questions, assesses current programs.

National Farmworkers Papers, National Association of Farmworker Organizations, Washington, D.C., February 1977.

The National Farmworkers Papers are a product of a joint study, dialogue and conclusions of farmworker organizations on areas confronting farmworkers and their families. The perspectives expressed in these Papers are unique, coming from farmworkers - governed organizations across the country and they reflect the needs and interests of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers of this nation.

Rural Development, Sixth Annual Report of the President to the Congress on Government Services to Rural America, Rural Development Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. (Pursuant to Title IX, Section .901(e), of the Agricultural Act of 1970).

The first section of this report outlines executive branch efforts to improve services to rural America during fiscal year 1974. The second session measures services to rural America by comparing the distribution of fiscal year 1974 outlays in four broad program categories important for rural development, based on 182 selected Federal programs, with the 1973 distribution of the total population of counties grouped along a 10-part urban to rural dimension.

Arizona Annual Rural Manpower Report, March 1977 for Calendar Year 1976, Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research and Analysis Section, U.S. Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

This report is a narrative and statistical summary of the significant activities which have affected rural manpower development in the state of Arizona during 1976. This publication includes various program activities and accomplishments of the rural manpower programs of the Arizona Dept. of Economic Security and was prepared according to the guidelines provided by the United States Department of Labor, Employment and Training Adminsitration.

Annual Planning Report, San Francisco - Oakland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Balance of Alameda County (Alameda County Except Cities of Oakland and Berkeley) 1977-1978, State of California Health and Welfare Agency, Employment Development Department, Employment Data and Research, Coastal Area Labor Market Information Group.

This report is designed primarily to meet the informational goals of the employment Security System by providing governmental agencies, CETA. Administrators, educators, and other interested organizations and persons, with analyses of recent changes in the labor market, short-term outlook, and long-term trends.

Agricultural Labor Camps In Michigan 1977 - Annual Report, Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health Michigan Department of Public Health.

The basic objective of the Agricultural labor camp licensing program is to insure a safe and sanitary living environment for the agricultural workers who enter Michigan seasonally.

Arkansas Annual Rural Manpower Report, MA 5-79, Research and Statistics Section, Employment Security Division. Little Rock, Arkansas, March 1978.

This annual report consists of continuing the services to migrants, seasonal farmworkers, and equity of access of all manpower programs to rural residents of Arkansas.

Labor Market Information for CETA Prime Sponsors, Employment Development Department, Division of Employment Data and Research, November 1975.

This brochure will acquaint CETA prime sponsors with the Division of Employment Data and Research (ED & R) of EDD, provide a description of published labor market data, and describe the type of special labor market information services that are available to CETA planners.

Reported Morbidity and Mortality In the United States 1976, Center for Disease Control, Annual Summary 1976, U.S. Dept. of HEW, Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control, Vol. 25/No. 53, August 1977. Atlanta, Georgia.

This document carries final figures on the reported incidence of notifiable diseases in 1976 based on summaries submitted to the Center for Disease Control by the individual States through the National Morbidity Reporting System and on data from various surveillance activities of the Bureau of Epidemiology, data collected by the Tuberculosis Control Division and the Veneral Disease Control Division, Bureau of State Services, CDC, and the National Center for Health Statistic, Health Services Administration. Total for U.S. do not include data from Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands

The East Coast Migrant Health Project Mobile Team, Summer 1971, The East Coast Migrant Health Project, Washington, D.C., 1971.

This team was composed of interested and experienced individuals who had a keen desire to gather information which would both increase the knowledge of the field staff who were to reach as many farmworkers as possible and to alleviate their greatest needs in the short time interval that each season allowed. This teams concept also was to develope and delivery unmet.

Walker, George M., Jr., Ph. D., Snearer, Carla, Mph, The Laredo Special Migrant Health Project: A Report On Costs and Utilization of Medical and Health Care, The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, April, 1975.

The purpose of the Laredo Migrant Special Study reported is to determine as accurately as possible the cost of providing comprehensive medical services to a randomly selected sample of the total migrant population of Laredo.

The major subsidiary objectives of the study are twofold in nature:

1. to identify the cost of providing freely available comprehensive services to the migrant population both in their home location and in the migrant stream "up north".

2. to describe the patterns of utilization of freely available health and medical services by migrant families in their home base and travel areas and to compare these patterns to what is known about utilization of the general and total migrant population.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, Anaheim - Santa Ana - Garden Grove, SMSA, January - March, 1977, Santa Ana, CA.

This quarterly report shows the number of persons receiving regular State unemployment insurance benefits to Orange County according to age, race, sex, usual occupation, and industry at last employment. Data are based on a 20 percent sample of all claims paid during the month at Employment Development Department offices in the County. The figures represent a weekly average of all claims compensated by month. Excluded are new graduates, re-entrants to the work force, and others lacking qualifying are household domestics, some agricultural workers, self-employed, some government employees, and persons who quit their job or were fired for good cause. Former federal employees and excluded from regular State UI but are covered by similar programs (UCFE and UCX).

Unfilled Job Openings - Quarterly Report, April - June 1977, Stockton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (San Joaquin County) State of California, Health and Welfare Agency, Employment Development Department.

This report is designed to provide current and trend information on occupations for labor market areas through the use of employment service unfilled job openings and applicant data.

New York Compensated Cases Closed 1974, Workmen's Compensation Board, Research & Statistics Bulletin No. 33.

This annual bulletin presents data considered essential for an understanding the causes and cost of work-related injuries. Many of the cases closed during 1974 involved accidents occuring in previous years.

Grant Proposal for the Migrant Health Program to New Jersey State Department of Health, Health Resources and Development Services, Alternative Health System, Trenton, N.J. Submitted by: The Dept. of Ambulatory Services, New Brunswick, N.J.

This proposal was submitted to request continued funding from New Jersey State Department of Health is to follow through on goals of previous years and to enhance the health services for farmworkers in Middlesex County.

California Manpower 1972-75, Employment Development Department, Sacramento, California, January 1974.

This report was prepared to provide projections of occupational trends so that educators, economists, counselors, and others who are concerned with the California labor force may have a basis for making decisions.

Net Migration of the Population, 1960-70, by Age, Sex, and Color, United States, Regions, Divisions, States, and Counties.

Part I	Northeastern States
Part II	North Central States
Part III	South Atlantic States
Part IV	East South Central States
Part V	West South Central States

Economic Research Service, USDA, University of Georgia, National Science Foundation.

These reports are five of six presenting net migration estimates and rates for the 1960-70 decade, by age and sex, and by color (where appropriate) for regions, divisions, states, and counties. Other measures of net migration for 1960-70 by age and sex and sometimes by color, exist for counties within certain states or groups of states, but this set of reports represents the only source of systematically developed estimates for all counties of the United States.

Migrant Programs in the Northeastern States:

Connecticut	Delaware
Maine	Massachusetts
New Hampshire	New Jersey
New York	Pennsylvania
Rhodes Island	Vermont

(Special Sections) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, National Migrant Information Clearinghouse, Juarez Lincoln Center, September 1974.

Occupational Illnesses and Injuries in New Jersey 1972-1975.

Nebraska, 1974 & 1975
Oregon, 1976
Kansas, 1975
California, 1975
North Carolina, 1975
Mississippi, 1975
Iowa, 1975
South Dakota, 1975-76
Connecticut, 1975-1976
Delaware, 1975
Florida, 1975
Maine, 1975
Wisconsin, 1975

Work Injuries In California, 1974, State of California, Agriculture and Services Agency, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco, February 1976.

Southern Exposure published quarterly by the Institute for Southern Studies, 113 North Columbia Street, Chapel Hill, North Carolina and 88 Walton Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

1. On Jordan's Stormy Banks: Religion in the South, Volume IV, No. 3;
2. Generations Women In the South, Volume IV, NO. 4;
3. "Here Come a Wind"; Labor on the Move, Volume 1-2;
4. Our Promise Land, Vol. 11, No. 2 & 3;
5. Packaging the New South, Vol. VI, No. 1.

Bi-County Health Clinic Application for funding, Northwest Rural Opportunities, Grandview, Washington.

Purpose: To provide services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers and all other rural low-income, medically underserved persons.

To develop a network for comprehensive health care services.

Only Six Million Acres: The Decline of Black Owned Land In The Rural South, The Black Economic Research Center, New York, N.Y., June, 1973.